Homework for Today Tues Jan 3, 2017

Absent

6A Braden K.

6B Karlee McAvoy

6C none

Science – Watched Osmosis Jones

Social Studies – none

Reading – Pronouns & Antecedents Intro.
Close Reading Activity
Read "What are cells?"

English/Language Arts –

Math –

Other -

Name _____ Date_____

Representing Division

Grouping Model:

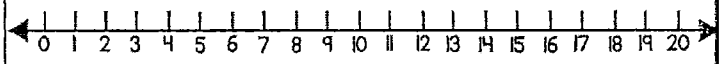
Repeated Subtraction:

Equation

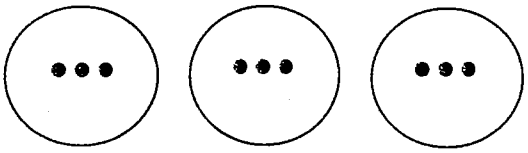
$18 \div 3 =$

Array:

Number Line:



Grouping Model:



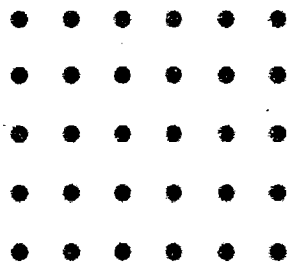
Division Equation: _____

Repeated Subtraction:

$24-4-4-4-4-4-4=0$

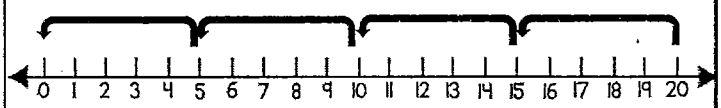
Division Equation: _____

Array:



Division Equation: _____

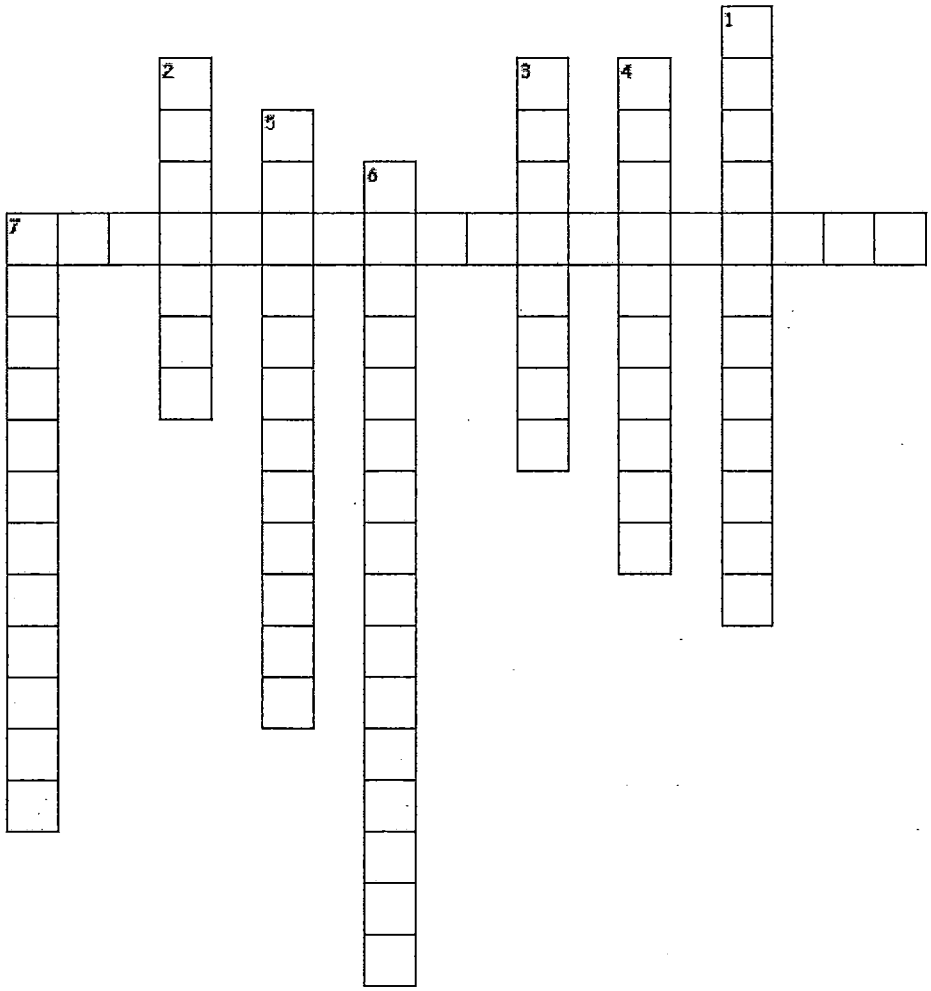
Number Line:



Division Equation: _____

$2\overline{)14}$	$3\overline{)24}$	$8\overline{)40}$	$9\overline{)27}$	$3\overline{)15}$
$4\overline{)20}$	$2\overline{)18}$	$3\overline{)18}$	$8\overline{)32}$	$4\overline{)16}$
$5\overline{)25}$	$4\overline{)32}$	$2\overline{)10}$	$3\overline{)27}$	$9\overline{)18}$
$7\overline{)42}$	$5\overline{)30}$	$4\overline{)28}$	$2\overline{)16}$	$3\overline{)21}$
$6\overline{)36}$	$7\overline{)28}$	$5\overline{)15}$	$4\overline{)36}$	$2\overline{)12}$
$6\overline{)48}$	$6\overline{)18}$	$7\overline{)49}$	$5\overline{)10}$	$4\overline{)24}$
$8\overline{)16}$	$7\overline{)56}$	$6\overline{)42}$	$7\overline{)35}$	$5\overline{)20}$
$9\overline{)72}$	$8\overline{)48}$	$6\overline{)54}$	$6\overline{)24}$	$7\overline{)21}$
$9\overline{)36}$	$9\overline{)63}$	$8\overline{)24}$	$7\overline{)63}$	$6\overline{)30}$
$5\overline{)40}$	$9\overline{)45}$	$9\overline{)81}$	$8\overline{)64}$	$5\overline{)35}$

Decimals Vocabulary



Across:

7. Decimals with the same value

Down :

1. A dot used to separate dollars from cents or ones from tenths in a number
2. Numbers between whole numbers with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point
3. Number written out using words
4. The value of the place, or position, of a digit in a number or series
5. Number form of a decimal
6. A decimal that has digits that repeat forever
7. A way of writing a number as a sum of the value of the digits

Unit 3 Decimal
Vocabulary

Decimal	Numbers between whole numbers with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point
Decimal Point	A dot used to separate dollars from cents or ones from tenths in a number
Dividend	a number to be divided by another number
Divisor	a number by which another number is to be divided
Equivalent Decimals	Decimals with the same value
Expanded Form	A way of writing a number as the sum of the values of the digits
Place Value	The value of the place, or position, of a digit in a number or series
Repeated (Recurring) Decimals	A decimal number that has digits that repeat forever.
Standard Form	Number form of a decimal
Word Form	Number written out using words

PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that takes place of one or more nouns. A pronoun may be singular or plural.

Example 1:

Suzie baked a loaf of bread.

_____ baked a loaf of bread.

Example 2:

Heather and Greg went to the store.

_____ went to the store.

ANTECEDENT

An antecedent of a pronoun is the noun to which a pronoun refers. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.

Example 1:

John and Larry are good friends. They enjoy golfing together.

Example 2:

There is a man behind the counter. I am going to ask him for help.

EXAMPLES

There are three kids on the playground. I am going to talk to them.

There was a man and a woman on the park bench. They sat there almost all day.

What are Cells?

The living things on earth differ in a variety of ways, including their size, habitat, and behavior. However, all living things share at least one very important feature in common: they're all made of cells. Living things can be composed of anywhere between one cell and trillions of cells. **Cells** are the basic unit of every living thing. They are important because they are like factories that allow living things to function.

FAST FACT: Nonliving things, like rocks and water, do not have cells.

Cells are alive, which is why organisms made of cells are called living things. Cells control **five life processes**. They take in and produce energy, they grow and develop, they get rid of waste, they reproduce, and they respond to the environment. Cells also make new cells by dividing in half. This process is called **mitosis**. Millions of your body's cells die each day, but millions of new cells are made at the same time.

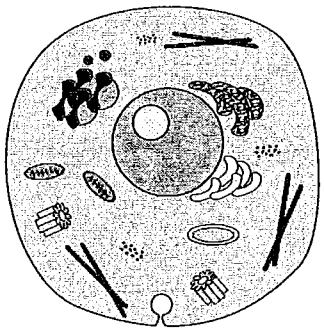
Cells are too small to be seen by the human eye. You have to use a **microscope**, or a tool that makes objects look larger than they are, in order to see them. Cells are very tiny and are made of even tinier parts called **organelles**. Each organelle has a job in the cell to keep the living thing alive. Plant and animal cells have some organelles in common. However, there are certain organelles that are only found in plant or animal cells.

Living things can either be made of one cell or many cells. Bacteria and algae are examples of **single-celled organisms** (or unicellular organisms). Living things made of single cells are called single-cellular organisms. **Multi-cellular organisms** are made of billions or trillions of cells that all work together to help the living thing thrive. Most single-celled organisms (like bacteria) are prokaryotes. **Prokaryotes** do not have many organelles and do not have a nucleus. All multi-cellular organisms are **eukaryotes**, which means they have many organelles, including a nucleus. Although it is not very common, it is possible for a single-celled organism to be a eukaryote. Yeast, the key ingredient in bread, is a single-celled eukaryote.

The cells in multi-cellular organisms are connected and work together in organized levels of systems. The cells work together to form tissues, like muscle tissue. These tissues form organs, like the heart. Organs then work together to form organ systems, like the cardiovascular system. Organ systems combine to form organisms, like the entire human body. Multi-cellular organisms are made of many different types of cells with unique jobs.

FAST FACT: Cells were discovered after the microscope was invented in the 1600s. Robert Hooke was the first person to use the word "cell."

For as tiny as they are, cells are quite complex. Luckily, the **cell theory** explains everything important there is to know about cells. The theory states three things. It states that all organisms are made of one or more cells, the cell is the most basic unit of all organisms or living things, and cells are made from other cells that already exist. Cells are the center of life!



Word Count: 516